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HOERBIGER IN BRITAIN

H. S. BELLAMY.

I welcome heartily the founding of the British Hoerbiger Institute and the publication of this Magazine, and wish both endeavours the very best success. I consider them as the most important venture since the establishment of the Austrian Hoerbiger Society, in Vienna, about twenty years ago, and the first appearance of its Transactions in 1933. The new association should find a great and interesting arena of work allowing many novel and promising lines of approach and investigation. The results of this research, it is hoped, will go to feed and fertilize many fields of science. The work of the British Hoerbiger Institute must be regarded as the more important since it is the only body of its kind at present active, the Austrian Society having become practically dormant owing to the difficulties caused by the German occupation as well as the more direct consequences of the war.

A loose group of Hoerbiger enthusiasts has been in existence since my first attempt, a dozen years ago, to introduce Hoerbiger's ideas to the British public, and the English speaking public in general. Now I am gratified to know that the loose and slender link of the occasional letters which my friends wrote to me and which I endeavoured to answer should now be possible for all concerned to give yet more interest to the various branches of research upon which Hoerbiger's Theory throws so refreshingly a new light, astrophysics, geology, biology, mythology, and so on. The gatherings of the members of the Hoerbiger Institute and the Magazine should offer a fine forum for the detailed public discussion of many interesting points, infinitely better than it was possible in short private letters or in the rare meetings with one or other correspondent.

This may be an opportune occasion to pass in review Hoerbiger's Cosmological Theory. Though, of course, since its inception in 1894, or since 1912, when it was first put before the world, many little details have had to be changed, but the most important tenet of Hoerbiger's Theory: that interplanetary, and interstellar space is filled with an unideal medium, remains unshaken. In fact, this tenet has long since been generally accepted, only the exact material nature of the cosmic medium and its density still remain moot points. Whatever its nature and its density, one thing is certain, however: the cosmic medium will offer resistance to all bodies moving in it.

It is the resistance encountered by bodies moving in orbits which will engender the most interesting consequences and allow fertile deductions to be made. Owing to the resistance of the medium the orbit of a planetary body cannot be a re-entering curve but must be an inward-tending spiral, even if this involution should be ever so minute. Whatever the speed of this orbital involution it would of necessity be greater for smaller bodies. Thus smaller outer planets must always become

the satellites of inner bigger ones. Eventually the orbital involution causes a satellite to get so near that it breaks up and its material becomes united with that of its primary.

The various stages of the approach and the breakdown of a satellite and some of its consequences, such as tidal catastrophes and bombardment with the satellitic wreckage, I have endeavoured to elucidate in my previous books. There I have also tried to put forward the theory that mankind has experienced at least one of those world-wide cataclysms and has preserved memories of it in many magnificent myths, some of which I have quoted by way of illustration. It was gratifying to find that the general possibility of my contention has not been questioned by serious critics of the theory. On the contrary, many mythologists, psychologists, anthropologists, and theologians, have welcomed the new interpretations, while some of those who, partly regretfully, have remained sceptical conceded at least the admissibility of the one or other point.

The approach and disintegration of a satellite, however, has also other and even more interesting and important aspects. As intimated before these are mainly of a geological nature. Everyone who looks into a geological book will agree that it is true if I say bluntly that geology has got stuck. It has reached the end of its earth-bound actualistic tether with the major and fundamental problems of geology still remaining unsolved. It is here that Hoerbiger's Theory may enter helpfully introducing important extraterrestrial aspects and factors into the problems of earth-building. I suggest that those interested in Hoerbiger's Theories should follow up these avenues next. I will try to propose certain leading lines in the course of the next year, after the completion of a line of research on the problems of the Flood Myths.

Hoerbiger's Cosmological Theory allows a great synthesis of science, probably the only promising one so far put forward in this century. It calls for the collective endeavours of all interested men and women, to furnish the various individual facets of the new world-picture. May the foundation of the British Hoerbiger Institute direct and encourage and unite their efforts and produce valuable and fruitful results.

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ATLANTIS: THE ATLANTIC CONTINENT AND ITS SUBMERSION

RENE MALAISE, D.Sc.

Rene Malaise, Assistant Chief of the Entomological Department of the Swedish Museum of Natural History, was born in Stockholm in 1892. His scientific research expeditions have taken him to many countries, including Kamchatka, 1920-23 and 24-30; Japan, Vladivostok, Ussuri and Burma and British India.

The former existence of a continent in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean has for 2,000 years, or since the time of Plato, been a question that has raised many speculations, and in the course of time been discussed in something like 5,000 volumes. This question also is intimately connected with modern theories regarding the distribution of fauna and flora on both sides of the present ocean. In a recently published work on insects* the present writer has advanced for the first time a definite geological proof that the 2,000 metres high submarine Mid-Atlantic Ridge was above sea-level at the end of the Tertiary era and sank owing to the cooling influence of the ocean during the Great Ice Age. The proof of this is based upon a new interpretation of the results from investigations of the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean undertaken in 1936 by Dr. C. S. Piggot of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. From the works of this Survey, just prior to the war, we know that the submarine continental slopes or shelves, on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, were sculptured down to more than 3,000 metres (10,000 feet) prior to their submersion, with valleys and canyons many of which may be connected with still existing rivers. Many of these submarine canyons are of awe-inspiring proportions, and may be compared with the most impressive ones in the world above sea-level. The walls of these canyons are mostly rocky, and are of Tertiary or early Quaternary period, geologically speaking they came into existence only yesterday. Very accurate maps showing landscapes with complete river systems, valleys and hills have been drawn by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of the bottom of the oceans off the coasts of New England, California, the Aleutian Islands and the Congo River in Africa. The Author of some of these maps says: "Any explanation of these facts must account for a change of 12,000 feet, down and then up again, along a strip between our north-eastern Atlantic Coast and the Congo."

In the centre of the present Atlantic Ocean there is, as already mentioned, a submerged S-shaped mountain chain reaching from Iceland almost to the Antarctic with branching submarine chains connecting this so-called Mid-Atlantic Ridge with the African and South American continents. If the general sea-level of the Atlantic Ocean has sunk as much as the drowned valleys along its shores indicate, then this Mid-Atlantic Ridge would once have been above sea-level in the shape of a long and narrow continent, which we may well name the Atlantic Continent or "Atlantis". This land would have been mountainous, with a central range reaching perhaps 6,000 feet above sea-level.

These changes in the distribution of land and sea are most baffling and would pre-suppose vertical movements in the earth's crust or changes in the level of the oceans on a scale not even dreamt of a few years ago, but we must prove these facts and find an explanation. None of the current theories on the build of the earth and its crust can give such an explanation, but the author found a possible one in a neglected hypothesis by another zoologist of the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Dr. Nils H. Odhner, published in 1934 and 1944.

According to views held by most geologists, the earth's surface is mostly undulated or wrinkled, partly owing to the gradual cooling process. These undulations are extremely variable in size, more or less compressed and baked together into a hard crust, and most of the elevated undulations are worn away on the surface. In this the largest undulations are like low vaults, and, generally speaking, those directed downwards are marine depressions, and those directed upwards are continental blocks. The hard crust consists of different kinds of rocks, mainly granite and as all rocks are influenced by changes in temperature they will expand when heated and shrink when cooled. As the undulations keep one another in place their abutments are resistant to lateral pressure and, when heated, each undulation will have its centre raised or depressed into a higher arch.

Now the interior of the earth is very hot, and its warmth will be conducted to the crust and through it to the ocean waters and the surrounding atmosphere. The surface of the earth's crust will be influenced accordingly by changes in the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere and as a result, it will expand if the atmosphere is growing warmer or shrink if it cools. As the surface of the crust consists of undulating vaults, a rise in temperature will cause these undulations to be accentuated and vice versa. When the climate and general temperature are higher than the "normal", the continents will be over-elevated and the marine basins over-depressed. The waters of the oceans will then gather into the basins and the general sea-level will sink considerably.

As practical examples of such expansions, we may take the cables of the George Washington Bridge in New York. In summer they expand because of the higher temperature as compared to that during the winter, with the result, that the pavement sinks about one metre. In a marine depression the scale may be several thousand times larger, and the depth of the basin changes accordingly. On a continental block of 1,500 km., or about the size of the Labrador Peninsula, we may assume that a covering ice-sheet has disappeared after the end of the Ice Age, and the temperature of its layers of granite are raised 10 deg. C. This would cause the centre of this continental block to be raised about 958 metres, or 3,142 feet.

Such movements may continue slowly for millions of years, but in the end the elevation of the arches of the continental vaults may go too far and a collapse become inevitable, or the

top of the vault may be subject to glaciation (because of the elevation), be cooled again and begin to constrict and sink. When depressed very deeply, the centre of a descending undulation will become softened by the increasing heat and cannot stand the pressure from below. The softest part of it will then be pressed up as a mountain chain from the bottom of the sea. If at the same time, the top of an adjacent continental block is constricting and its abutments consist of the sides of the aforementioned softening descending vault gives way, then the elevated continental vault or arch must collapse and it sinks then deeply (usually in a step-like fashion), at the same time as it pushes away the newly built mountain chain into a bow. Such bows of islands are, for instance, the Riu Kiu, the Kuriles and the Aleutian Islands.

(To be continued in the next issue.)

* *Tenthredionoidea of South Eastern Asia*, by Rene Malaise, was reviewed in the last edition of "Research '.—Editor.

THE LOCATION OF ATLANTEAN REMAINS

C. C. M. HARDY.

It may seem absurd at first sight to pose the question: *Is* Atlantis in the Atlantic? Students of Plato, Donnelly, Hoerbiger, Bellamy *et al* will at this point already be reaching for their guns. But let them hold their fire for a moment while an attempt is made in all seriousness to show that the last place in the world in which to find traces of Atlantis is likely to be the Azorean plateau. It will furthermore be stated *why* this must be so. Lastly, to prove that there is no ill feeling, it will be suggested just *where* is the likeliest place today for such remains to be found with the least trouble. If they are still unconvinced, let them shoot.

For nothing less than centuries innumerable scientists have gone to the Azores in search of vanished Atlantis. What a scoop for any of them, not to say what a scoop for science in general it would have made, after all, if so much as an old tooth, a cooking vessel, or even a shard could have been found which betrayed an Atlantean origin! Yet nothing of the sort has ever turned up.

In the last twenty years at least two expeditions, one German and one French, consisting of shiploads of scientists of every relevant kind have set out for the Azores with the deliberate intention of unearthing such evidence. All have come back with empty hands.

Consider this, too. Ever since the Donnelly book of the 1880's the attention of the whole world has been focused on the Azores. From being relegated to a virtually unknown spot in mid-Atlantic the Azoreans found that they had overnight become very famous people indeed whom everyone of

any importance came to visit: lords and ladies scrambled over their lands, well known scientists and men of letters stepped off boats to have a look at them. It is in consonance with normal human nature that every last Azorean promptly started to scratch his land, dig into his well, pull down his walls, and possibly delve into his neighbour's property as well in an effort to find clues. Nix. How can we explain this?

The Earth Was Washed Clean

Let us concede that the Azores are in fact the last, unsubmerged peaks of the vanished continent. But let us also go back to the original Plato document and to Bellamy's interpretation. Plato, as I firmly believe and as Bellamy has plainly shown, was in all respects trying to do a thoroughly careful, scrupulously factual account of the Atlantean cataclysm: what led up to it, what happened at the time, and what came after. Bellamy in his footsteps, no less careful and scholarly, and more scientifically, has done a further excellent job of interpreting this account in the light of cosmological evidence.

Plato made a point of the overwhelmingly, all-engulfing, furious waters, the torrential deluges that followed upon the sinking of the continent. He also stressed the shoals of mud which settled over everything. Bellamy examines all this, and finds it strictly accurate, adding a number of details and interpolations of his own: such as, for instance, how the two polar waters were withdrawn and must have met somewhere round the equator. What this meeting of the waters must have been like is almost beyond the imagination. Just take a cake of flat bathsoap and lay it flush with the surface of the water in a bath, then suddenly push it downwards; watch the column of water that spurts upwards to a height of several diameters the size of the soap. This, multiplied an inconceivable number of times, is probably what happened over Atlantis.

It must have meant that if so much as a stone was visible on the ground beforehand, afterwards it was transported, whirled around in the torrents to tremendous distances, washed right off its native surface of earth; finally coming to rest, decades or perhaps even centuries after, on some totally different spot. Certainly it could never come to lie on some high part, ridge or mountain-top . . . least of all on anything above the surface of the ocean . . . but, still driven madly around by the action of the swirling waters must have gradually descended the slopes and finally found a nest in some trough, creek, valley bottom or deep.

And over it, as Plato and Bellamy make clear, in the years and even centuries to come the dust and soil, both thrown up by the disturbance and of volcanic origin, must have settled down, burying the lot in layer upon layer of mud.

That this mud actually exists is shown in the results of all deep-sea soundings and samples, both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific, that have been made. The last expedition

to do this, if I understand it correctly, was the Swedish expedition of last year which took innumerable samples of the sea bottom from and including the Azores westwards. The results showed 30 to 50 feet of mud, chiefly of volcanic origin.

(The members of the expedition have so far interpreted this as showing that the Atlantean theory was erroneous. In point of fact it casts new light on the accuracy of both Plato and Bellamy.)

Now as to any objects of less specific gravity (articles of dress, furniture, of daily or household use, objects of wood or leather, corpses and so on), these must similarly have been whirled around for no less time. Plato mentions that the seas were unnavigable for centuries afterwards. To have an idea of what happened, take a bucket of water with an odd assortment of objects in it, including dirt and soil, stir the contents vigorously, then leave it. The water will continue to whirl around, but slowly the objects will come to rest, in order of density, in the centre of the bucket. The centre of the Atlantic bucket is Nare's Deep; and it is submitted that the greatest trove of articles of Atlantean origin will be here . . . 22,000 feet down, and buried under several hundred feet of mud.

The Delusion of the New World

Where then are we to look in search of definite, concrete, positive proof of Atlantis? The next place we might consider is the New World. Are we likely to find what we are after in North, Central or South America?

The nearest that any place in the New World came to having any connection with Atlantis was as a colony or colonies, probably started there after the cataclysm, in much the same way as we are told that other colonies were started in the Old World: in Egypt, the coasts of Spain and Portugal the northern coasts of Africa. What definite evidence of Atlantis has been found in these places? None. What greater likelihood is there of finding more definite evidence in corresponding places in the New World?

Take Cuicuilco. Here, argues Bellamy, an Atlantean colony may have flourished; and here it must have left its marks. To us, snug in London, Cuicuilco may sound like a terrifically faraway spot, utterly lost and deserted in the jungle. Now it has always been the writer's experience, limited though it may be, to find when visiting such "lost" spots in the world that far from being utterly deserted there is probably a very active native village close by; that every year several dozen naturalists snoop around and photograph every last stone; and that all the natives have been wise to this for generations and have already built up a thriving trade of "genuine old" antiques. About one thousand little Indian boys will tell you all you want to know about the place and its history.

There may well be for all I know several scores of as yet undiscovered cities, buried or otherwise, in the wilds of South America. But of those that are already known it is better to steer clear.

Submerged Hellas May Have The Clue

Are there therefore no spots left anywhere in the world to consider? The answer is yes, and on submerged or drowned Greek land. I am basing myself for this suggestion strictly on the implications of our own "Bibles": the Old Testament of Plato, as it were, and the New Testament of Bellamy.

We have to remember what happened in this area. The Atlanteans having crossed the mainland or north-eastern part of the Mediterranean engaged the Greeks in battle on their own ground. It was while this battle was raging, or just after it had been fought, that the deluge cataclysm took place. The torrents poured forth, volcanic eruptions shook the earth, all the topsoil was washed away, the armies of both sides were drowned . . . and so on, according to both Testaments.

But while here too as on the Atlantean continent the waters must have worked their havoc, on Greek land no comparable seismic disturbances occurred, no volcanic dust swamped the horizons, and, apart from being submerged, the lands must have been pretty well undisturbed. If the two Testaments are correct, therefore, all around what remains of the Greek mainland the remnants of two vast armies were drowned; and here they must lie today. They should be within comparatively easy diving or dredging distance.

Close by the entrance to Piraeus there is a small rocky islet called Atalanta by the ancients and Talanto today; in the fjord of Euboea there is an island called Atalanta by the ancients and Talandosi to-day; and on the mainland of Euboea there is a village called Atalanta by the ancients and Talanti today. Bellamy ("Atlantis Myth", page 70) suggests that hard by these and under the sea there should be tangible Atlantean remains.

Also close by, and readily available for the price of a few English cigarettes, are the services of those Greek sponge divers, famous for their plunging propensities. Always supposing that both our Testaments are correct, the chances of locating genuine old Atlantean remains around here should be almost 100 per cent.

Put to the test, too, would be the following:—

Plato's account.
The story of the Flood.
The account of the priest of Thais.
The accuracy of the Egyptian astronomical records.
The Hoerbiger-Bellamy Capture-Flood hypothesis, and Bellamy's interpretation,

as well, of course, as the age-old Atlantis myth itself. Surely Greece, not the Azores or the New World, has the answer to all our queries.

Now, gentlemen, you may shoot. That is, if your powder is still dry.

THE WELSH TEMPLE OF THE ZODIAC

LEWIS EDWARDS.

Directly east of the town of Lampeter, between the rivers Teifi and Towi, the hills and the valley of the river Cothi, form a basin falling towards the south and here, in very ancient times, a Temple of the Zodiac was built.

If we inscribe a circle on the ¼-inch Ordnance map of South Wales with a radius representing 5.6 miles (roughly 5½ miles), and its centre 1/10th of a mile south west of Farmers, we will have completed the circle of the temple. North east of the centre the contours of a hill clearly describe the figure of a man on a horse, this being the representation of the sign Sagittarius. Directly opposite and near the centre, where there is an Inn marked on the map, the contours of an isolated hill take the form of the head of an ox with two ears and a horn. The sign of Taurus is thus represented.

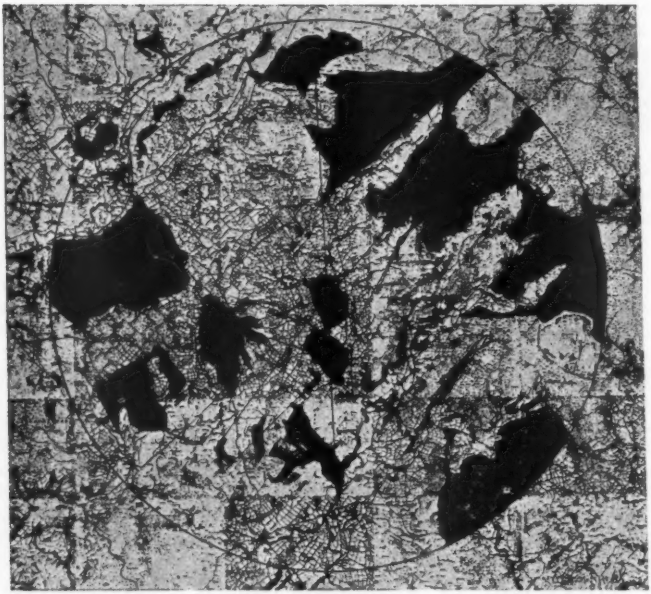
Leading from the Inn towards Lampeter, there is a road which bends as it approaches the town and forms the outline of the head of a ram looking forwards. This district is known as Ram, as is also the well-known Public House. There has been much debate as to the meaning of the name given to the district. For lack of fuller knowledge the consensus of opinion has been, that the district is named after the tavern, but really it appears to be a memory of the former importance of the site, though it is an anomaly that an English name should have been given to a place so distinctly Welsh. If, instead of following the modern highway, we follow the older road which is also marked on Professor Ree's map of xiv century Wales, the outline gives the convential figure of a ram looking towards the west. It is difficult to decide which way the head should be turned. On an old Indian Zodiac it looks forward, in the Glastonbury Temple of the Zodiac it looks to the west. The back of the Ram is formed by the old road known as a Roman road which ran from Carmarthen to Lampeter.

Space does not permit us to follow the outlines of each figure in detail by tracing the old tracks, paths and streams which make the boundaries of the signs and a close study of the 6-inch map is needed to show how each outline can be fully substantiated. We must now resort to the 1-inch Ordnance map No. 140 of the National Grid Series—Llandovery, and taking the figures of the Zodiac as they are most clearly defined rather than in their correct order.

Above the figure of Aries, the Ram, it will be noticed that there are three woods almost in a line. Pisces is always represented by two fishes, so one of the woods has no relationship to the signs of the Zodiac. Which two are the right ones is demonstrated by the fact that the two northerly woods each have a fort in identically the same position marked on the map as Castell in the south-east corner, moreover, there is a stone circle in one of them.

Moving to the right and at the northern part of the circle is a hill, the name of which translated is the Hill of the Sacred

TEMPLE OF THE ZODIAC AT PUMPSAINT, WALES.



1. Aquarius (Squirrel).
2. Pisces (Two Fishes).
3. Aries (Ram).
4. Taurus (Bull's Head).
5. Orion (Man's Head & Arm).
6. Argo Navis (Boat).
7. Unindentified.
8. Leo (Lion).
9. Virgo (Sheaf & Body).
10. Scorpio (Scorpion & Eagle).
11. Sagittarius (Man on Horse with Lance).
12. Capricorn (Unicorn).

Place. The roads around the hill and the stream to the south of it, gives the figure of a squirrel representing Aquarius. For its tail we pass beyond the village of Llanfair Clydogan, cross the river Teifi leaving the road and following a foot-path to the north until it reaches a wood, then turning east to the Teifi and following its banks, so back to the road.

Capricorn, which lies between Aquarius and Sagittarius, is formed by the hill Craig Twrch. It is interesting to note that at the tip of the horn of the goat or Unicorn, to give the older representation of Capricorn, is a pass known as the Pass of the Front of the Horn.

Scorpio is not easily defined, an awkward figure deliniated by the hills south of the Cothi. Its sting juts out towards the centre of the Circle and is represented by a wood. Scorpio is a combinaion of symbols—the Scorpion, the Serpent and the Eagle. If a map of the stars drawn to the scale of the Circle is superimposed upon it, the sting of the Scorpion is in the position of part of the Constellation Serpens. The sting also points to a wood which gives the outline of an Eagle—this can be seen only on the 6-inch map—and below the beak of the Eagle is Tre Beddau—The Place of the Graves.

Virgo was found by the triangle of roads below Caio forming her sheaf, the body is delineated by the hills below.

Leo stands proudly erect. This sign gave the clue to the Temple, for the junction of the stream Gwynau with the river Gothi forms the outline of the leg identical with that of Glastonbury. The shape is found by following the road from the farm Bwlch y Maidd to Frood Vale. When Leo and Virgo had been identified and the wood to the west of Leo forming the simple outline of a boat representing the Constellation Argo Navis, it was clear the outlines of the Temple had been found. Thereafter sign after sign was deciphered.

South west of Taurus lay Orion. Orion and Argo Navis are two southern constellations, the latter not being visible in these regions, a sign between Argo and Leo has not been identified.

Stretched across the sky below Leo is the Constellation Hydra, known as the Water Snake or the Great Snake. At the back of the hills forming Virgo, where the head of Hydra would lie, is a pass known as the Pass of the Back of the Serpent, an English translation of the Welsh name. So far, the outlines of Hydra have not been discovered.

Such is a brief outline of the Pumpsaint Temple of the Zodiac. Of its date—about 4,000 B.C., details of its construction, observable remains and other figures outside the circle of the Temple, I must leave to the following issue of *"Research."*

THE EARLIEST SURVEY OF BRITAIN (Conclusion)

K. H. KOOP.

The Isle of Wight has its Coleman Farm, its Colby village, its Colden and Arbury Hills, but the alignments from the inland Coldharbours are to Mersley Down, Brighstone Down, to St. Cathrine's and Totland hills, and to Hoarstone Point of Vectis.

Salisbury Plain, although linked up at Hungerford, St. Mary Bourne, Herriard, Emsworth, Wareham and Ibsley (Mockbeggar), is covered with two networks of six or seven mile sided equilateral triangles, one centred on Stonehenge and the other on Grovelly Castle.

In East Anglia there are two systems of parallel lines crossing at right angles to each other, with a few Coldharbours in Essex, while in Cambridgeshire two places called Noon's Folly are linked, as also the Ashwell and Willingham Coldharbours.

All the lines mentioned from the hillside stations across the plateaux (Mockbeggars), pass through three or more village centres, churches—frequently on high ground—burial mounds, sections of roads, tracks, paths and boundaries. The number of lines is proportional to the distance between stations, rising from 15 in Kent to 60 to 80 on Salisbury Plain, Leith Hill Surrey, etc., where they are from 3 to 7 degrees apart.

That such alignments are other than a coincidence is disputed by many professional archaeologists, but this explanation fails to cover any of the following instances, which are selected from many hundreds:—

1. The Coldharbours at Lympne, Ditton (Maidstone), Willington, West Wickham (now Spring Park), the Mockbeggars at Rhodes Minnis, Frindsbury Lee St., Tot Hill Vachery nr. Baynards, Coldblow (now Woodchurch Beacon) and many others.

2. Again there is a six point intersection in the centre of Maidstone cross roads.

Alignments through the Coldharbours at Iwade and Bobbing projected; Headcorn and Willington projected; Teynham Norton Mockbeggar and Hucking Coldharbour projected and the lines through Ditton and Egerton Forstal Coldharbours, and through Collier St. Mockbeggar, Harbourland and Motley Hill, and through Bidden Mockbeggar, Loose Road to Countless Stones all pass through the dead centre of Maidstone cross roads.

3. St. Nicholas at Wade C. Sluice—Bishopsbourne and Hythe Coldharbours.

Hythe C.—Rhodes Minnis M.—Bidden M.—and Woodchurch Coldblow.

Bishopsbourne C.—Lympne C.—Rhodes Minnis M.

Tenterden C.—Biddenden M.—Collier St. M.

Headcorn C.—Collier St. M.—Hildenborough C. and Titsey C.

Woodchurch C/blow—Willington C.—Ditton C.

North Stoke C.—E. Tilbury C/house Pt. Gt. C. opp. Erith.
Gt. G. opp. Erith—Purley Beggars Bush—Banstead Coldblow.
Gt. C. opp. Erith—Isleworth Bush Cnr.—Hayes Mdx. C.
E. Tilbury C/ho. Pt—Mottingham C. Fm.—Bletchingley C.
Bletchingley—Headley Tot Hill—Cobham Cold Norton—W. Byfleet C.

All these groups are in dead straight lines and comprise at least three other un-noted sites. There are hundreds of other such examples obtainable by the straight edge test, the accuracy of which is not affected by the curvature of the earth, owing to the short distances involved.

The assumption that the term Coldharbour is unknown before the Romans cannot be supported. Few if any of these points are near Roman remains, and the only alignments are on pre-Roman trackways, portions of which, the Romans took over. There are four Coldharbours near Stane Street: Bignor, Vachery (Tot Hill), Leith Hill and Wisborough Green, and two alignments: The Dial Post and Itchenfield-Toat Hill, none of which have any connection with it. On the other hand, the straight sections of the British, now Roman, road at Caersws (Montgomery), align in each direction with hill heights.

Cole, which occurs some 400 times in various combinations, cannot be a family name, as otherwise there should be other family names in equal quantities, which is not the case.

Perhaps those who are interested would be prepared to try out this logical system of surveying invented by the Kelts (a most astute geodetically advanced race), as far as their own district is concerned, and report how far it fits in with already known archaeological facts. The combination of their researches should show us *THE WAY*.

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CONCEPTIONS AND AUTOPSIES

To the Editor:

Whilst reading Mr. Bellamy's admirably clear account of the slanting strandlines of Lake Titicaca in his book *Built Before the Flood,* I was very forcibly reminded of some lakes in the Rift Valley, south of the equator in Kenya Colony as described by Sir Arthur Keith in *New Discoveries Relating to the Antiquity of Man,* published in 1931.

In a certain section of the Rift Valley less than 50 miles in length, there are three small lakes running from north to south called Nakuru, Elmenteita, and Naivasha. The sides of the Rift Valley rise 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the lakes, the shallow waters of Lake Nakuru being 5,776 feet above sea level.

The lakes are landlocked, but in ancient times their overflow escaped northwards to reach Lake Baringo. Sir Arthur Keith goes on to say that there was a time when the waters stood some 800 feet above their present level to form one

continuous lake and that remnants of the old beaches at that height have been observed. Moreover, two other beaches have been traced round the Nakuru basin at approximately 600 and 300 feet above their present level.

It would be extremely interesting to know whether indeed these strandlines are level, or whether, as in the case of the Inter-Andean sea—as revealed by Bellamy—the strandline at the north end of Nakuru is higher than that at the south of Lake Naivasha.

William Harry.

LITERARY MONOLOGUE

Formaçoes Sedimentares do Arquipelago do Cabo Verde, by Pires Soares and A. Sousa Torres. University of Lisbon, 1946.

This is a remarkable and deeply serious study of the Cape Verde Islands and their relation to other existing continents.

The Authors go very thoroughly into the geological and biogeographical history of the islands and of the Atlantic Ocean. Long passages are quoted from specialists of all nations on botany, zoology, entomology, oceanography, and any other branch of science which might help their research. No trouble has been considered too great in compiling maps, photographs, charts, and graphs to make all points clear, and though the Authors themselves have not been to the Macaronesian Groups they present all available data and furnish an excellent bibliography comprising over 5000 books and documents on the subject.

Opinions seem to be divided between Wegener and his school, on the one hand, and the Le Danois-Furon-Jeannel-Kubert school on the other: the latter stating that fossils and sedimentation show there must at one time have been an Atlantic continent. Joleaud says that the "clypeastrides" existing in the Macaronesian Groups, Egypt, western India, the Antilles, prove that there was once land communication between these parts.

However, most scientists agree that the Atlantic continent did exist during the Secondary Period and up to the middle Tertiary, when it sank below the ocean. Later, volcanic action brought up the Azores and the Cape Verdi Isles once more. The Canaries, however, are believed to have been joined to North Africa until much later, probably until the Quartenary Age, the fauna and flora of these being much richer than the other Macaronesian Groups, and on a parallel with Moroccan-Algerian-Mediterranean fauna and flora.

In spite of Germain affirming that there was no proof of the existence of man on the Macaronesians during pre-history, it is interesting to note that two Phoenician coins were found on the Azores, and equestrian statue (exact date unsettled, but certainly pre-historic) with its right hand pointing north, rock-inscriptions, monoliths, a Cro-Magnon skull, several caves and an eight-hundred-metre-long tunnel, all of which still

await inspection by experts. They are expected to re-cast fairly radically modern man's conception of pre-history on these islands.

The Authors of this book are to be congratulated on the spirit of impartial research and on the clarity with which they expose their complex material which makes the work pleasant reading.

L.A.A.

Alas, That Great City, by Francis Ashton. Andrew Dakers, 9/6. London 1948.

Francis Ashton, whose *Breaking of the Seals* constituted the first fictional description of the Hoerbiger Theory in English—although an excellent short reference to it was made in a recent detective novel by Herbert Adams, *Crime Wave at Little Cornford*—has again returned to the charge, this time with a tale of the last days of Atlantis, when the imminent capture of the Planet Luna was already bringing death and destruction in its train.

The excellent descriptions of Atlantean life are interwoven with the love of Larentzal for Cleoli, Priestess of Ra-Zatthwal, and his infatuation with Nethali the evil Princess. The evil life of the last days of the City of the Golden Gates is brilliantly equated with that of the Babylon of the Apocaplyese.

The stories are actually told through the mouths of a modern couple, Jonathan and Joy, but whether their knowledge is drawn from Kurdt's Pool of folk memory, or whether it is due to re-incarnation, is a matter which the reader will have to decide for himself.

The reviewer feels that a debt of gratitude is due to those who can interpret Hoerbiger and his ideas in this manner, as the gap between even the simplest scientific explanation and the full visualisation of what really occurred at the time of the two great catastrophes takes a lot of bridging, and for many can be greatly facilitated in this way.

CRITIAS.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We have received this letter from the editor of the French journal *ATLANTIS*. The writer is also President of the French Atlantis Society.

Cher Monsieur,

Atlantis a annoncé la formation de votre société de recherches atlantéennes et voici que les journaux nous informent de votre intention d'aller prochainement faire des sondages aux environs des Açores avec des instruments de détection en vue de retrouver si possible des vestiges des constructions atlantes.

Je vous souhaite bonne chance, encore que je craigne que tout le fond de l'Océan soit là recouvert de lave. En tout cas si vous débarquez à Angra ne manquez pas d'aller voir M. Agostinho, Dr. de l'Office météorologique avec qui je suis resté en rapport depuis mon voyage aux Açores dont j'ai rendu compte dans *Atlantis*. C'est un homme très aimable qui vous recevra très bien. Bonne chance donc et ne manquez pas de me tenir au courant.

Paul LeCour.

Dear Sir,

I noticed in the first number of *Research* a mention of the Pillars of Hercules, and on another page a suggestion that "the ancients sailed from the Mediterranean across the Atlantic . . . " May I point out one or two interesting things?

First, I think that if any of the ancients did this it would have been the Egyptians, who are known to have been great sea goers in very early times. They certainly passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. The expression "Pillars of Hercules" is, most likely, a Greek rendering of "Pillars of Osiris"—an expression well known to Egyptologists. One has only to look at the map to see, on the African side of the Straits, Tetuan. This word is ancient Egyptian and means Pillars of Osiris.

Secondly, on the other side of the Atlantic there are a number of place names which have never been satisfactorily explained by reference to American-Indian languages, but which can be explained by ancient Egyptian. For instance, Massachusetts may well mean "the red men" (*Mesu-Tchesert*, Children of the Red One): Tennessee, "the Land of Isis," (*Ta-n-Ese*): Missouri, "the Children of the Sun" (*Mesu-Ra*). Even the Niagara Falls seem to be Egyptian. *Nga-Ra*—the Bull of Ra and it is well known that the Egyptians honoured the Nile with the title of Bull. There are many other examples including the names of some of the American Indian tribes as well as otherwise unexplained names of Central and South American states, etc.

P. L. COLLIGNON,
Church Green,
Witney, Oxon.

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